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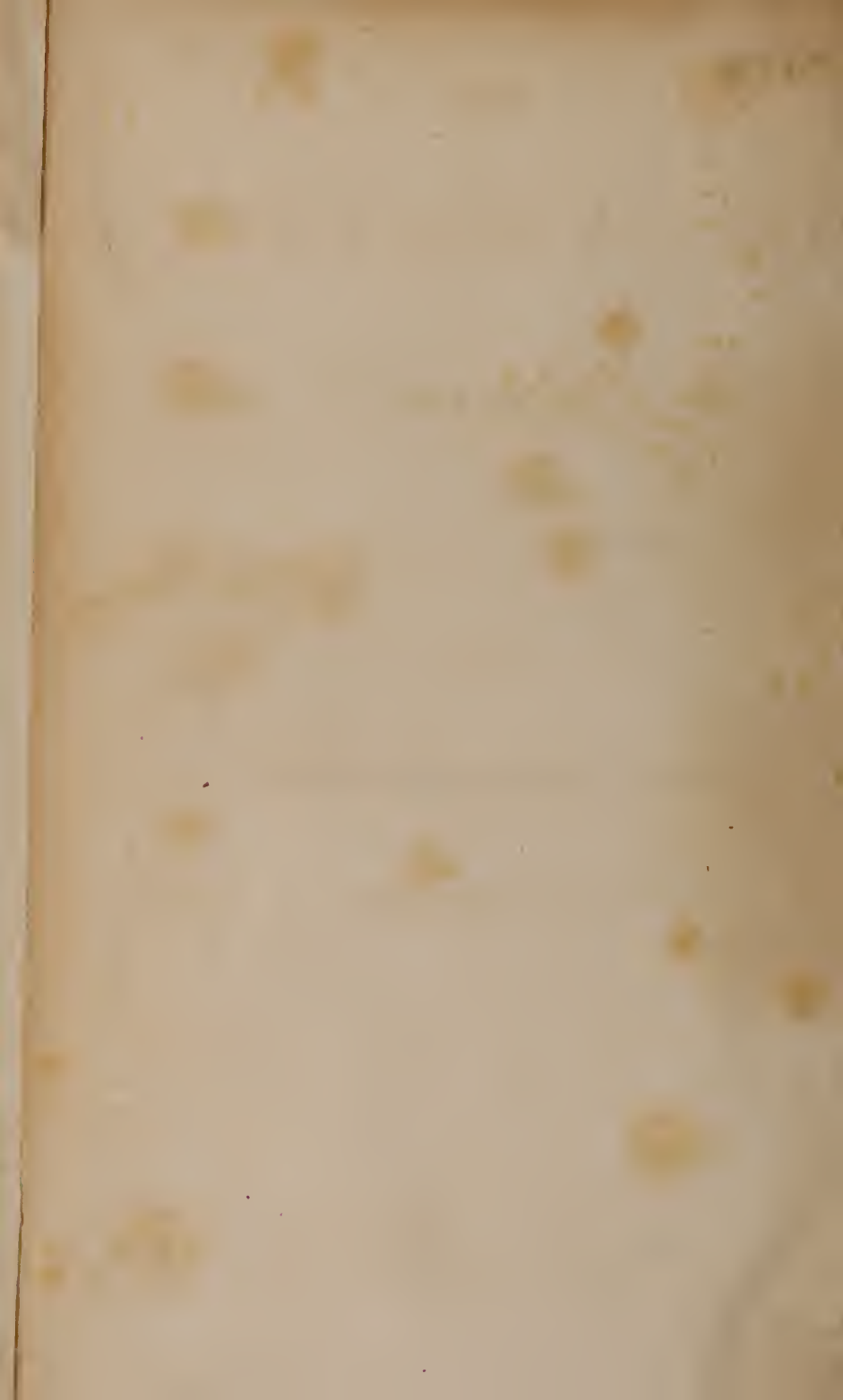
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is given to many who have no other instruction; the number of pupils in each kind of schools; the number of communicants in their churches, who are, or soon will be, heads of families, demanding a good education for their children; and the number of habitual attendants on public worship, who are at least advancing towards civilization; these numbers will show us nearly what progress has been made, and for what new and higher institutions that part of the world is prepared.

The population of Africa is seldom estimated so low as 90,000,000; often as high as 150,000,000. Excepting the Hottentot and some other unimportant tribes, they may be ranged under three grand divisions. The first includes the Caucasian races in the valley of the Nile, along the coast of the Mediterranean, and on the few habitable portions of the Great Desert. They are mostly of Egyptian, Arabian, and Phœnician descent. To this portion, all the ancient civilization and Christianity of Africa was confined. This population extends, at least by intermixture of races, into some of the fertile regions south of the Great Desert. The second division comprises what some have called the Zingian races, including nearly all south of the Equator, the people on the western coast for two or three degrees farther north, and on the eastern, the Gallas and others, who are occasionally found as far as the tenth degree of north latitude. The languages of the numerous Zingian tribes are all so closely related, as to leave no doubt of their common origin. The third division comprises

the vast and populous region between the Great Desert on the north and the Zingian regions on the south. This region, known under various names, as Sudan, Nigritia, Negroland, and Upper Guinea, is inhabited by tens, and probably by scores of millions, who in complexion and all other characteristics, physical, mental and moral, are most strongly marked as negroes. From the days of ancient Egypt and Carthage, they have furnished the most numerous victims of the slave trade. This division is our immediate field of labor.

The people of the first of these divisions are mostly Muhammedans. The principal exceptions are the French colonies in Algiers, the Copts of Egypt, and some fragments of the old Abessinian\* empire, which are nominally Christian. Throughout the whole, there is a priesthood, having some knowledge of letters. A French Protestant Mission was attempted at Algiers, soon after the subjugation of that country; but nothing has been heard of it for some years past. The English Church Missionary Society have attempted a mission in Abessinia, but without success. The mission of the same Society at Cairo had formerly an institution for the education of Coptic clergy; but it has proved a failure, and is closed. The educational establishment of the mission is now reduced to a school for boys, with 96 scholars, and one of 82 girls. This is all that Christendom is now doing for the education of this portion of Africa.

The barbarism of the second great division, the Zingian, is attacked

\*So the name is now written by the best authorities. In Arabic, the elevated plateau on the east of the Nile, from which most of the waters of that river are derived, is called Habesh, and its people Habshi. The Latin writers transformed Habesh into Abassia, which in time became corrupted into Abyssinia, and restricted, in its meaning, to the northern part of the plateau.

from three important and promising points.

The numerous missions in the British dominions in South Africa at first directed their efforts almost wholly to the Hottentots; but they have long since reached the Kafirs and other Zingian tribes. Here, in a fertile, elevated country of the south temperate zone, highly favorable to health, English, German, French, and American missionaries are laboring with encouraging success. Here, the English Wesleyan Methodists alone report nearly 50,000 attendants on public worship, 47 day schools, and more than 5,000 children under instruction. The London Missionary Society, (Congregational,) is probably exerting an equal amount of influence. The operations of the Paris Missionary Society, the American Board, and some others, are extensive and efficient. The explorations of these missions already extend at least a thousand miles into the heart of Southern Africa. Their influence, in its northward progress, will nowhere encounter any sudden change of climate, or radical difference of language. It must, therefore, continue to advance, as it is advancing, till it meets other enlightening influences on the north.

At the Gaboon river, about half a degree north of the equator, and in the northwest corner of the Zingian portion of the continent, is a mission of the American Board. Though distant more than 2,500 miles from the mission of the same Board to the Zulu Kafirs, near Port Natal, in southeastern Africa, the languages are evidently of the same stock, and closely related. This mission is young; yet it has extended its station nearly 100 miles up the river, and two languages have been in a good degree mastered. In

one, a grammar and vocabulary and the Gospel of Matthew have been published. In the other, a grammar and vocabulary are nearly prepared. In both, the Gospel is preached, and schools are taught. The region is among the most healthy on the Western Coast.

About one degree farther north, the Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church has commenced a mission on Corisco Island, to be extended to the main land. The people here are of the same race. From three to four degrees north, there is an English Baptist mission on the Island of Fernando Po, and a Scottish Presbyterian mission on the continent. Whether they strictly belong to this division of Africa, we are not informed. Neither has yet had time to exert any very extensive influence.

On the eastern coast, near Mombas, in latitude 4 degrees south, about two thousand miles east from the Gaboon river, and about the same distance nearly north from the Zulu mission, the English Church Missionary Society have a new mission. The languages here are almost identical with those around the Gaboon, on the Western Coast. Their explorations have extended inland some 300 or 400 miles. A short distance from the coast commences the ascent of the famous "Mountains of the Moon," which form the eastern barrier of the continent, as the Andes do the western of South America, and the lofty summits of which are covered with snow. The climate appears, for a tropical one, favorable to health, and the prospects of the mission are thought highly encouraging. This mission seems to touch the original seats of those hitherto mysterious races, the Gallas, who began to ravage Abessinia about the year 1500,

and the Jaggas, or Giagas, who, about the same time, spread terror and desolation southward for a thousand miles, and westward even to the Atlantic ocean. The language of the Gallas makes it certain that they are related to the great southern race.

All these missions near the equator have established schools, which will be increased in number and power as time and means shall render practicable; but some years must elapse before they can make any great impression on the surrounding darkness.

It will easily be seen, that these missions almost necessarily form one system of operations. They are all directed to one family of nations, lying in one compact mass in the southern half of the continent. Any success which any of them may achieve, inevitably aids all the others; as it must contribute something to that knowledge of geography, of language, of character, or that supply of converted native agency, which they all need. And this is well understood by the leading societies engaged in the work, and by their missionaries. A line of missions across the continent, connecting those on the Gaboon with those near Mombas, is already under consideration as an object of hope, and of such efforts as the progress of events may render prudent; while the southern missions are boldly and industriously advancing northward. We may, therefore, leave the work of regenerating Southern Africa to them, and to such agencies and institutions as shall be found needful to supply their deficiencies.

It is obvious, too, that this southern system of operations will confine itself, at least for many years, to the great southern family of nations. Covering a territory of probably

4,000,000 of square miles, equal to a tract of 2000 miles square, nearly all of which is peopled, and some parts of it thickly, they must amount to many millions. The work to be done is vast, and must fully employ all the energies of those engaged in it, for a long time to come. The similarity of language, character, and usages among these nations will greatly facilitate the advance of civilizing influences from one to another; and these advantages they cannot enjoy, if they direct their labors to more northern tribes who are not of the same great family. We may, therefore, consider Southern Africa as provided for by a system of agencies which will confine itself to that division of the continent.

There remains yet to be considered, the vast region of Sudan, north of the equator, south of the Great Desert, and extending from the Atlantic ocean eastwardly without any definite limit. As negro nations of this division are found to the eastward of the main branch of the Nile, it is certain that they are spread over a region extending about 3,500 miles from east to west; and notwithstanding the encroachments of other races in certain parts, we may estimate the extent from north to south at 1,000 miles; making an area of 3,500,000 square miles. Its Atlantic coast extends, south and southeast, from the Senegal to Cape Palmas, more than 1,100 miles; and then eastward to the Bight of Biafra, about 1,250; making a seacoast of about 2,300 miles. This division of the continent has also its system of missions, established and operating independently of each other, but yet combined by circumstances into one system, and co-operating towards one result. These missions are distinguished, too, by their connection with colonies of emanci-



pated slaves and their descendants. Here, we are to show, the work of enlightenment is so far advanced, as to demand the aid of a collegiate institution. This might be presumed, from the fact, that this year completes a century since the first English missionary was sent to that part of the world; the Rev. Andrew Thompson, who had labored five years, including the time of David Brainerd's labors, for the conversion of the Indians in New Jersey, having commenced his labors at Cape Coast Castle in 1751. Of the native youths sent by him to England for education, one, Philip Quaque, was his successor, and maintained a school for the education of his countrymen, the greater part of the time, till his death, in October, 1816. Here, the native population, living under British law, and in some degree civilized, is estimated at 10,000; and one of them has lately been appointed British Consul at Monrovia. But we must pass to a more particular examination of the several parts of the coast.

A glance at the map will show a sharp bend in this coast at Cape Palmas, from which it extends, on the one side, about 1,100 miles northwest and north, and on the other, about 1,200 or 1,300 almost directly east. In this bend is the Maryland Colony of Cape Palmas, with a jurisdiction extending nearly 100 miles eastward. This Colony is bounded on the northwest by the Republic of Liberia, which extends along the coast about 400 miles to Sherbro.

These two governments will ultimately be united in one Republic, and may be considered as one, for all the purposes of this inquiry. The extent of their united seacoast is about 520 miles. The jurisdiction of the Republic over the four hundred miles or more which it claims,

has been formally acknowledged by several of the leading powers of Europe, and is questioned by none. To almost the whole of it, the native title has been extinguished; the natives, however, still occupying, as citizens, such portions of it as they need.

The civilized population of these governments, judging from the census of 1843, and other information, is some 7,000 or 8,000. Of the heathen population, no census has ever been taken; but it probably exceeds 300,000.

The grade of Liberian civilization may be estimated from the fact, that the people have formed a republican government, and so administer it, as to secure the confidence of European governments in its stability. The native tribes who have merged themselves in the Republic, have all bound themselves to receive and encourage teachers; and some of them have insisted on the insertion, in their treaties of annexation, of pledges that teachers, and other means of civilization shall be furnished.

Our accounts of churches, clergy, and schools are defective, but show the following significant facts:

The clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia are nearly all Liberian citizens, serving as missionaries of the Methodist Missionary Society in the United States. The last Report of that Society gives the names of fifteen missionaries, having in charge nine circuits, in which are 882 members in full communion, and 235 probationers; total, 1,117. They have 20 Sabbath schools, with 114 officers and teachers, 810 scholars, and 507 volumes in their libraries. They have a Manual Labor School and Female Academy. The number of day schools is not reported: but seven of the missionaries are reported as superintendents

of schools, and the same number have under their charge several "native towns," in some of which there are schools. The late superintendent of the missions writes:

"It appears plain to my mind, that nothing can now retard the progress of our missions in this land, unless it be the want of a good high school, in which to rear up an abundant supply of well-qualified teachers, to supply, as they shall rapidly increase in number, all your schools."

He had in view, the establishment of a Methodist High School on an extensive scale; but his plans "failed to secure the full approbation of the Board" of that Society.

The Baptists are next in number to the Methodists. The Northern Baptist Board, having its seat in Boston, has in Liberia one mission, two out-stations, one boarding-school, and two day schools, with about twenty scholars each, one native preacher, and four native assistants. The whole mission is in the hands of converted natives. The Southern Board operates more extensively. More than a year since, the Rev. John Day, its principal agent there, reported to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, United States Commissioner to Liberia, as follows:

"In our schools are taught, say, 330 children, 92 of whom are natives. To more than 10,000 natives, the Word of Life is statedly preached; and in every settlement in these colonies, we have a church, to whom the means of grace are administered; and in every village we have an interesting Sunday school, where natives as well as colonists are taught the truths of God's word. Say, in our Sunday schools, are taught 400 colonists, and 200 natives. \* \* \* \* We have this year baptized 18 natives and 7 colonists, besides what have been bap-

tized by Messrs. Murray and Drayton, from whom I have had no report."

The missionaries are all, or nearly all, Liberian citizens.

The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has five missionaries at four stations in Liberia. The first is at Monrovia, under the care of the Rev. Harrison W. Ellis, well known as "the Learned Black Blacksmith." While a slave in Alabama, and working at his trade as a blacksmith, he acquired all the education, in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Theology, which is required for ordination as a Presbyterian minister. The Presbyterians of that region then bought him, and sent him out as a missionary. His assistant, Mr. B. V. R. James, a colored man, was for some years a printer in the service of the American Board at their mission at Cape Palmas and the Gaboon river. He first went to Liberia as a teacher, supported by a society of ladies in New York. In the Presbyterian church under the care of Mr. Ellis are 39 communicants. During the year, 24 had been added, and 8 had been dismissed to form a new church in another place. Mr. Ellis also has charge of the "Alexander High School," which is intended mainly for teaching the rudiments of a classical education. This institution has an excellent iron school-house, given by a wealthy citizen of New York, at the cost of one thousand dollars, and a library and philosophical apparatus, which cost six hundred dollars, given by a gentleman in one of the southern States. The library contains a supply of classical works, probably equal to the wants of the school for some years. The land needed for the accommodation of the school was given by the government of Liberia. The number of scholars appears to be be-

tween twenty and thirty, a part of whom support themselves by their daily labor. The English High School, under the care of Mr. James, had, according to the last Annual Report, 52 scholars. At a later date, the number in both schools was 78. Mr. James has also a large Sabbath school; but the number of pupils is not given.

The second station is at the new settlement of Kentucky, on the right or north bank of the St. Paul's, about fifteen miles from Monrovia, and six miles below Millsburgh. The missionary is a Liberian, Mr. H. W. Erskine. On a lot of ten acres, given by the Government, buildings on an economical scale have been erected, in which is a school of twenty scholars. A church was organized in November, 1849, with eight members from the church in Monrovia. They have since increased to fourteen. Here, too, is a flourishing Sabbath school. The citizens, and especially the poor natives in the neighborhood, are extremely anxious that a boarding school should be established. To this the committee having charge of this mission objects, as the expense for buildings and for the support of pupils would be great, and would absorb funds that can be more profitably expended on day schools.

The third station is on the Sinou river, 150 miles down the coast from Monrovia, where, at the mouth of the river, is the town of Greenville, and a few miles higher up, the newer settlements of Readville and Ross-ville. It is under the care of the Rev. James M. Priest. The number of communicants, at the latest date, was thirty, and the field of labor was rapidly enlarging by immigration. The station is new, and it does not appear that any mission school had yet been organized.

The fourth station is at Settra Kroo, where there are five or six miles of coast, to which the native title has not yet been extinguished. This station has been maintained for some years, at a lamentable expense of the lives and health of white missionaries. About 200 boys and a few girls have been taught to read. The station is now under the care of Washington McDonogh, formerly a slave of the late John McDonogh, of Louisiana, so well known for the immense estate which he has bequeathed to benevolent purposes. He was well educated, and with more than eighty others, sent out some years since at his master's expense. He has a school of fifteen scholars, with the prospect of a large increase.

The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is located in the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. Its last report specifies seven schools, and alludes to several others, in actual operation; all containing from 200 to 300 scholars, of whom about 100 are in one Sabbath school. Five other schools had been projected, and have probably gone into operation since that time. The greater part of the pupils are from native families. The Report states the number of communicants at sixty-seven, of whom forty are natives. A High School was opened January 1, 1850.

The laws of the Republic of Liberia provide for a common school in every town. It is supposed, however, that where there is a mission school, accessible to all children of suitable age, no other school exists; so that, in fact, nearly all the common schools in Liberia are connected with the different missions, the missionaries have the superintendence of their studies, and the Missionary Societies defray a large por-



tion of the expense. Yet it must be remembered that a large majority of the missionaries are citizens of the Republic, and some of them native Africans; so that the immediate control of the schools is not generally in foreign hands. A portion, also, of the missionary funds, is contributed in Liberia; and something is paid by parents for the tuition of their children. Yet the Republic evidently needs an educational system more independent of missionary aid and control; and for that purpose, needs a supply of teachers who are not raised up in mission schools. And we have it in testimony, that the missions themselves might be more efficient for good, if well supplied with teachers of higher qualifications.

Here, then, we have a Republic of some 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 7,000 or 8,000 may be regarded as civilized, and the remainder as having a right to expect, and a large part of them actually expecting and demanding, the means of civilization and Christianity. We have—supplying as well as we can by estimate, the numbers not definitely given—more than 2,000 communicants in Christian churches, and more than 1,500 children in Sabbath schools; some 40 day schools, containing, exclusive of the Methodist, who are the most numerous, and of whose numbers in school we have no report, about 635 scholars. The whole number in day schools, therefore, is probably not less than 1,200. We have the Alexander High School at Monrovia, where instruction is given to some extent in the classics; the English High School, at the same place, under Mr. James; the Methodist Manual Labor School and Female Academy at Millsburg; the Baptist Boarding School at Bexley; and the Protestant Episcopal High

School at Cape Palmas. These institutions must furnish some students for a higher seminary, such as we propose to establish; and such a population must need their labors when educated.

But we must take a brief survey of the neighboring regions, from which a good college in Liberia would be sure to attract students.

On the northern boundary of the Republic of Liberia, on the Jong river, which is the northern outlet of the Boom Kittam, at an estimated distance of fifty miles from its mouth, is Kaw-Mendi, where the American Missionary Association have one school, with from 80 to 100 scholars. This mission has lately been reinforced, with the intention of establishing several other schools, and extending its stations farther into the interior. The mission was first established in connection with the return of the Amistad captives to Africa. Whether its site is actually included in the last acquisition of territory by Liberia, does not appear. That acquisition, however, includes at least a part of the territory claimed by King Tucker within whose domains Kaw-Mendi is situated; and Sherbro Sound, into which the river empties, is the northern boundary of the purchase. The mission has been much impeded by wars, carried on for the supply of the slave trade; but since the suppression of the factories at Gallinas and the annexation of that whole region to the Republic, the missionary has been able to negotiate treaties of peace between several of the inland tribes.

About a hundred miles beyond the Jong River, is the British Colony of Sierra Leone, founded in 1787. Its first settlers had been slaves in America, and had served in the British army and navy during the war of the revolution; but far the

greater part of its population consists of Africans recaptured by British cruisers from slave ships. The territory is small; only about twenty-five miles by fifteen. Its inhabitants, according to the lowest estimates, number 50,000. British subjects, however, are scattered along the coast, almost to the Liberian boundary, and the intervening coast is virtually under British control.

Missions were attempted here in 1792, 1795, and 1797; but they all failed. In 1804, the English Church Missionary Society sent out its first missionaries, with orders to seek for stations out of the colony. No practicable stations were found till 1808. After that time, ten stations were commenced; but all of them were ultimately abandoned, and their labors were concentrated in the colony. There they have prospered. The whole territory has been laid out into parishes, and each has its pastor and its schools. The last Report gives 48 seminaries and schools, 5 European and 56 native teachers, and 6,184 scholars. The number of communicants in the churches is 2,061, and the attendants on public worship are 6,950. The schools demand a more particular notice.

Each village has its day school, where the children pay a penny a week for their instruction, which are all conducted by native teachers, under the superintendence of the missionaries. There are also several Government boarding schools for liberated children, containing several hundred pupils. The Grammar School at Freetown, commenced in 1845, gives instruction in "Latin and Greek and mathematics, as well as the usual branches of English learning." At the end of four years, it had received 94 young men and boys, of whom 43 had left, 15 being able to read the

New Testament in Greek. About half of the pupils pay for their tuition. The other half are supported by the Society, with a view to their becoming teachers. It had furnished 15 pupils to the Christian Institution at Fourah Bay. This latter institution was opened in its new building, November 1, 1848, with six students. In a year, the number increased to 21; the 15 from the Grammar School having been added. It "is designed for preparing young men for the native ministry, chiefly as missionaries to the interior of Africa, by a regular theological training, and the study of Hebrew and Arabic." To this, as we have seen, the Grammar School is preparatory. The last Report gives the number of students at both as 66.

The Wesleyan mission at Sierra Leone, though much younger, having commenced in 1817, reports 29 chapels, 16 day schools, with 37 teachers, and 2,022 pupils, and including Sabbath scholars, 2,958. The number of communicants is 4,712; on trial, 562; attendants on public worship, 8,514. This mission has also an institution for training native teachers.

There are, then, at Sierra Leone, in a population of 50,000, 64 schools, three of which are of higher grade, with 8,206 scholars; 6,773 communicants, and 14,464 attendants on public worship.

The religious and educational institutions of Sierra Leone must, from their proximity and the similarity of origin, be intimately connected with those of Liberia. An interesting circumstance promises to bind them still more closely.

Near the close of 1848, an officer in the British navy found that some of the Vey tribe of natives, at Cape Mount, had an alphabet and books

of their own, said to be brought from the interior. A missionary was sent from Sierra Leone to Cape Mount, to ascertain the facts. During his exploration of four months, he found the inventor of the alphabet. He is "a man about forty years of age, of great intelligence and much religious feeling, who lives about twenty miles in the interior, and when a child, had for a few weeks learned the Roman alphabet from an American missionary."—The missionary was doubtless a Liberian, the Rev. John Revey, who taught a school for heathen children at Cape Mount about the year 1825. He was afterwards well known as a Baptist preacher, and Colonial Secretary at Cape Palmas. About the year 1832, the thought occurred to the inventor, that all the sounds in his language could be easily represented by a syllabic alphabet.\* This, with some assistance from his neighbors, he completed. Books were written, and schools opened; but the schools were broken up by war, and have not been resumed. Yet some of the adults in all their towns are able to read. As Cape Mount and the Vey country generally belong to Liberia, it was at first thought best, both at Sierra Leone and in London, that Liberian missionaries should avail themselves of this remarkable opening for the diffusion of the Gospel. But after the suppression of the slave trade at Gallinas, which also is in the Vey country, more than 1,000 liberated Africans were carried thence to Sierra Leone, and three sons of the chiefs were sent to the Grammar School at Freetown for their education. These events have induced the committee of the Church Missionary

Society to institute inquiries concerning the expediency of establishing a mission at Gallinas.

There is another British settlement of recaptured Africans some 450 miles north of Sierra Leone, at the mouth of the Gambia, and still another on Macarthy's Island, which is an island in the Gambia, said by some to be 300 miles from its mouth, but not more than half that distance in a straight line. Here the Wesleyans report five chapels, three day schools, with six teachers and five and twenty-one scholars, and including Sabbath scholars, seven hundred and fifty-one; communicants, four hundred and seventy-six; on trial, one hundred and thirty-six; attendants on public worship, one thousand two hundred and fifty. These settlements and this mission are offshoots from those at Sierra Leone, and closely connected with them in interest, feeling and operations.

Such are the influences at work, and such the progress made by them, northward from Cape Palmas. Those to the eastward of that Cape are closely connected with them. They began, as we have already seen, at Cape Coast Castle, in 1751; but no very extensive influence was exerted for eighty years. In 1831 one of the native converts, who had been at Sierra Leone, brought back some account of the missionary operations there. This excited among his countrymen a desire to enjoy similar privileges. They applied, through the Governor, to the Church Missionary Society, but in vain. In 1835, however, the Wesleyans entered this field. After the loss of many lives, their mission became firmly established about 1840, and since that time has rapidly spread

\*It is a curious psychological fact, that invention was first suggested by a dream. his mind, even in his sleep.

the train of thought which led to this invention. John Revey's instructions were at work in



itself along the coast. Their line of stations commences at Dix Cove, about three hundred and twenty miles east of the eastern boundary of the Maryland Government, and extends about three hundred and fifty miles eastward to Badagry.— Their last Report gives the names of twenty-four stations and out-stations on the coast, and there are others not named. As many of the recaptured Africans at Sierra Leone are from this part of the continent, some of them, having acquired more or less of civilization, have returned to the region of their birth, landing, in greatest numbers, at Badagry.— From this point, some of them have carried the report of the white man's religion and arts to their friends in the interior, and have excited a desire, among their relatives and friends, to become acquainted with them. This has led to the establishment of missions at Abbeokuta, about sixty miles nearly north from Badagry. The Wesleyans have also a station at Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti, about one hundred and thirty miles north from Dix Cove.— Connected with these missions, the Wesleyans report ten chapels, thirteen other places for stated preaching, twenty-three day schools, with fifty-four teachers and one thousand and fourteen scholars; eight hundred and nine communicants, one hundred and two on trial, and four thousand seven hundred attendants on public worship.

The Church Missionary Society also has stations at Badagry and Abbeokuta, with 5 European and 1

native ordained missionaries, 9 native teachers, 6 schools, 418 scholars, and 122 communicants. The attendants on public worship are not formally reported; but in August, 1849, the "constant attendants" at Abbeokuta were estimated at 500, "at the lowest calculation." This is a mission of peculiar interest and hope. The native ordained missionary, the Rev. Samuel Crowther, was originally a slave from this vicinity; and one of the first converts baptized by him was his own mother.\*

Abbeokuta is in the kingdom of Yoruba, formerly powerful, but for a few years past distracted and almost desolated by civil and foreign wars. From this point, the Church Missionary Society has hoped to reach Haussa and other populous nations on the Niger, and even to penetrate beyond, to Bournou, and other regions of Central Africa. Some of their missionaries have been studying the languages of those regions, by the aid of natives at Sierra Leone; but no favorable opening beyond Yoruba has yet been found.

There is also a German mission on this coast, near Accra; but it has exerted little influence, and little is known of it, beyond the fact of its existence.

We have, then, a line of coast of more than 1,800 miles, from the whole of which, as has been officially reported to the British Government within the past year, the slave trade has been exterminated. On this coast is a population, subject to British and Liberian law, of not less

\* Later intelligence has invested Abbeokuta with new interest. It is stated, in testimony before a Committee of the British House of Lords, that the population of this town is "at least 50,000;" and that, since 1840, about 3,000 liberated Africans, of the Yoruba nation, have found their way there from Sierra Leone, at their own expense, in condemned slave vessels which they bought for the purpose. "A great proportion of these people are Christians, and they now wish, to the Gospel, to add the plough; in which object they are to receive some pecuniary assistance from a Society called 'The Native African Committee.'"

than 400,000, and probably much greater; and a heathen population, on the coast and inland, to whom Christian civilization must penetrate through them, of tens, and probably scores of millions. The regular attendants on public worship, counting those of the church mission on the Gold Coast at 500, and not counting any in Liberia, are 23,164. Counting Liberia, it will be a low estimate to place the whole number at 30,000, and the other members of their families at as many more, or 60,000 in all. The communicants, estimating those in Liberia at 2,000, are 10,280. The day schools, estimating those in Liberia at 40 and their scholars at 1,200, are 137, with 11,505 scholars. The teachers are nearly all native or Liberian. Of these schools, at least seven may be ranked as high schools; and at several of these, youths may be well fitted for college. All the parts of this system are intimately connected with each other by their history and circumstances, and easily accessible to each other by water. That part of the world, then, is ripe for the commencement of a college.

And this first college ought to be in Liberia, for many reasons; some of which may be mentioned.

1. Liberia is the most highly civilized and best educated part of the coast. Of this, their political standing is sufficient proof. In none of the other communities could the colored population, left to themselves, organize a republic so wisely, and carry it on so respectably. Nor is this any matter of surprise, or of reproach. If any where, we might expect to find this capacity at Sierra Leone. This colony, having been commenced in 1787, is now 64 years old. Its first colonists had been slaves in America; but they left America at the close of the war

of the Revolution, since which time the colored people of the United States, both bond and free, have made great progress in civilization, and especially, have seen much, and learned much, concerning republican government. Since their emigration, they have never been put to the task of governing themselves, and therefore have not felt the necessity of qualifying themselves for self government. The average civilization of the colony has been reduced, by the settlement among them of more than twenty times their number of recaptured Africans. Equal or greater disadvantages have attended all the other settlements. In all of them are some very intelligent and respectable men. In all, the progress in civilization has been quite as great as could be reasonably expected. But in none have circumstances been so favorable as in Liberia, and in none has such progress been made. This superior civilization is a good reason for locating the first college there.

2. Liberia, being an independent nation, has the greatest need of a college.

A colony, like Sierra Leone, may be well governed by the enlightened nation on which it is dependent.—The supreme government at home may provide all the intelligence necessary to the proper management of its public affairs. If the colonists are to share in the local administration, the government at home may take care that a sufficient number of them have the requisite qualifications. If pastors and teachers are wanted, the nation may furnish them, or see that they are furnished from among the colonists, as circumstances shall decide. But a nation, an independent political community, needs to have within itself, the means of supplying its own intel-



lectual and moral necessities. It cannot safely remain dependent on other nations for pastors and teachers, for legislators and magistrates. It must be able to fill those offices with its own citizens. Nor can it safely depend on citizens educated abroad, to fill all public offices. A nation, so dependent, must choose its officers from the few who have received a foreign education.— Thus, the choice of officers would be confined to the few families who might be able to send sons abroad, to be trained for office. Those sons would almost inevitably come back injured by knowing that they had been trained for office, and that their countrymen would be obliged to employ them. They would come back with a low esteem for the country that could not educate them, for its people, and for its institutions. They would bring back with them, habits of thought and feeling acquired from those acknowledged superiors, to whom they had been sent for education; habits of thought and feeling in harmony with the foreign institutions among which they had been educated, and not in harmony with the institutions of their own country. To place the political affairs, the religion and the education of a republic in the hands of the sons of a few rich families, thus educated, would not be safe. Ability to educate her own sons, at home, for all these departments, is indispensable to the welfare of every republic.

3. Liberia, for the same reason, offers the greatest inducements to obtain a liberal education.

In a dependent colony, the mother country may be expected to fill the highest, and some part of the subordinate posts, with her own citizens; leaving only a part of the lower offices, either of government

or instruction, to be filled by educated colonists. In an independent republic, all offices, even the highest, are to be filled by citizens who show themselves qualified.— The prizes to be won by mental and moral eminence are both greater and more numerous, and will therefore call forward more numerous and zealous competitors. Patriotism, too, for reasons mentioned under the last preceding head, will call more loudly upon the young to acquire a liberal education, and upon the old to encourage and sustain them in the attempt. Nor need we fear that these inducements will not be understood and felt by the Liberians themselves. They are felt already. The knowledge of their views on this subject was one of the inducements to the formation of this Board; and they have welcomed the news of its formation, as the pledge of great good to their country.

4. Liberia, of all these communities, is most rapidly advancing in numbers, wealth, influence, and all the elements of power and progress, and has the best prospect of continuing to advance.

The other communities being all colonial, a great part of the wealth acquired there goes home, as in all colonies, to the mother country, instead of remaining to enrich the place of its acquisition. The wealth acquired in Liberia is at home already and stays there, to increase the power of further acquisition.

Besides this general consideration, Liberia has peculiar advantages. Her territory, including that of the Maryland Colony, extends from the river San Pedro on the east to the Shebar or Sherbro River, the strait which separates Sherbro Island from Manna Point, on the northwest,—a distance, not reckoning the indentations of the coast, of

about 520 miles. Sherbro Island and the adjacent main land are so connected with Sierra Leone, that farther accessions in that quarter are not expected. On the east, the coast for some 220 miles, to the mouth of the Assinee, may not improbably be acquired when wanted. The territory to which the right of jurisdiction has already been acquired, contains, by the lowest estimates, more than 300,000 inhabitants. Its soil is capable of producing the necessaries of life for a population equal to the whole colored population of the United States, bond and free. The exports, before the acquisition of the last hundred miles of coast, and without reckoning the 120 miles or more of the Maryland jurisdiction, were estimated at half a million of dollars annually; the imports were about the same, and both were rapidly increasing. New forms of productive industry are developing resources not previously used. The progress of civilization, and of civilized labor, among the natives, is increasing both the amount of articles that may be exported, and the demand for those that must be imported. The question of the stability of the Republic, if ever doubtful, may now be considered settled; as the people have shown themselves capable of effecting any desirable change, through the ballot-box, without commotion. Great Britain, France, and other leading nations of Christendom, too, have felt the need of a civilized government, with which they can transact business nationally, in that part of the world. They have therefore entered into diplomatic relations with the Republic, and for their own convenience, as well as from higher motives, will give it all needed support. Here, in the land of his ancestors, in a country and climate

adapted to the constitution of his race, the civilized man of color may have a country of his own, where no predominance of another race can discourage his efforts, impair his self-respect, or in any way impede his elevation.

It is easy to see that such a country must attract colored immigrants from other parts of the world. Whatever may be the future action or inaction of the Colonization Society; whatever may happen concerning American slavery; it is plain that colored people will flock, in large numbers, to a country which offers them such inducements. The Republic of Liberia is but three years old, the first President having been inaugurated in January, 1848. A large part of its territory has been acquired, and of its openings for business created, still more recently. Yet the prospects offered by its independence and enlargement have arrested the attention of colored men in every section of the United States, and in the West Indies. The increased immigration of slaves emancipated for the purpose, might be referred to the will and influence of their masters. But there has already commenced an increasing emigration of the free; and still larger numbers of them are known to be preparing for their removal.—The movement in the West Indies may terminate, mainly, in planting a new British colony in Africa; but even if that should be done, many will seek a home in Liberia, preferring to be citizens in a republic rather than subjects in a colony. In the United States, this tendency to emigration will continue to be strengthened by the influx of white laborers from Europe, underbidding the colored American in the labor market, and thus compelling him to seek the means of subsistence elsewhere.

Beyond all question, then, the Republic of Liberia will stand, and will be strengthened by immigration, till it becomes populous, and if enlightened, rich and powerful. It must become, and long continue to be, the leading nation in that part of the world, and must derive important advantages from its leading position, both for its own growth, and for the diffusion of a beneficial influence around. It is an interesting fact, and may prove an important one, that its capital, Monrovia, is situated precisely on that part of the coast which is nearest to the great valley of the Niger; the distance, according to the best geographers, being less than 250 miles. That distance must at no distant day be overcome, opening a high road for commerce, civilization and Christianity into the populous heart of Central Africa, along a river, affording, as is believed, a steam navigation at least equal to that from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, through a country of equal resources and greater population. This attraction, when added to those now existing, must produce a strong current of migration to that Republic, and make it, in time, a mighty nation. Nowhere else in Africa can a college be planted, in the midst of so many encouraging facts.

5. Liberia is the place where a college will present the greatest attractions to students from other parts of Africa and of the world.

For students from all parts of Western Africa, Liberia is the most central, as may be seen by a single glance at the map, and is easily accessible by water from all other parts of the coast. It is at least equally accessible from all parts of the Western hemisphere. It has, therefore, a decided advantage in respect to position. But the chief advantage

is that in Liberia the students will not be under the control of another race. They will be in a country belonging, in every sense, to men of their own color; in a nation where color is not esteemed a mark of inferiority; a nation to which they may unite themselves, and with the citizens of which they may associate, on terms of perfect equality. Young men aspiring to distinction, and therefore seeking a liberal education, are the very class to whom this motive will most effectually appeal.

6. Liberia is the only place on that coast, where there is any prospect that a College will soon be established.

In none of the dependencies of Great Britain or France do the same inducements exist for such an attempt. In respect to none of them are any such plans entertained, either by the people themselves, or the nations on which they are dependent.

7. It is not safe to leave the whole work of education, and especially higher education, to missionary societies.

The labors of those societies have been, and will continue to be, invaluable. Liberia already owes them much, and the debt will doubtless be increased. But much needs to be done, which they cannot do; much that they ought not to attempt—Their object is, the promotion of Christian piety. To this they must confine themselves; and they may engage in education, only so far as is found necessary for their main object. They cannot, without perversion of their funds, attempt to educate men for every department of public life. They have never attempted it, and still less will they be disposed to attempt it hereafter.

Formerly, much was hoped from



educating heathen youth in Christian countries; but the experiment has resulted in a complete failure. Heathen youth could be obtained and educated; but on their return to their homes, it was found that their foreign education had disqualified them for useful labors among their countrymen. But very few of them have ever rendered any valuable service, and of those few, none have been eminently useful. The Societies have learned that they must raise up native laborers, by educating them in their own country. At present, the managers of the largest and most successful Societies are convinced that even this work has been pushed too far. They find, not that they have educated too many, but that the training which their pupils have received in foreign learning generally, has rendered them incapable of that sympathy with their countrymen which is indispensable to their greatest success as religious teachers. For this reason, they will henceforth give their pupils less instruction in matters of literature and science not directly religious, and will be farther than heretofore from supplying all the literary and scientific wants of any nation. This tendency may be seen in the arrangements of the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone. The Grammar School at Freetown is mainly preparatory to the strictly Missionary College at Fourah Bay.

The work, then, may not be left to missionary societies. It must be carried on by a distinct organization. The Colonization Society might perhaps undertake it, without any very violent stretch of its powers under its charter; but there are important reasons for a different arrangement. The business of that Society is already sufficiently complex.—

It is liable to many casualties, to which the interests of education in Africa ought not to be exposed.— It encounters many objections, by which our enterprise need not and should not be impeded. The work should have an organization of its own.

And the necessary funds ought to be raised, invested and managed in this country. It is no reproach to Liberia to say, that they can neither be raised nor advantageously invested there. The Liberians, a large majority of whom were, when they emigrated, emancipated slaves, entirely destitute of property, and nearly all of whom were dependent on charity for their passage, have not had time to become able to found a college. They need help, as much as New England needed help to found Harvard, and Yale, and Dartmouth, and as New Jersey needed help to found a College at Princeton; more than our Western States need Eastern help to found their colleges.

With such views, the Board of Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia was formed. It was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850. The Trustees named in the Act, met and accepted the Act of Incorporation, on the 27th of April. At the same meeting, the vacancies in the Board were filled by the election of four additional members. May 11, the Board was fully organized by the adoption of a code of by-laws and the election of officers.

Since that time, the labors of the Board have consisted, almost wholly, in collecting and diffusing information on matters connected with their enterprise. This has been done somewhat extensively through the press, and by the private correspondence of the several Trustees with

gentlemen who might be expected to appreciate its claims and aid in its execution. The current expenses of the Board, which are very slight, have been met by the silent liberality of some of its members.

The result, so far, has been highly encouraging. Every expression of public sentiment has been decidedly favorable. Pledges of pecuniary aid have already been received, to a gratifying amount, though not sufficient to sustain a seminary.—The endowment of a college is always a slow and laborious process; but in view of all the facts, the Trustees feel authorized to expect that it will be done, to such an extent as to warrant the engagement of teachers and the erection of buildings, much sooner than it is usually done for colleges in the United States.

The founding of Harvard College was an era in the history of the human race. It was the beginning of liberal education for a continent.—Without a first college, this continent could not have become what it is. The planting of the first college in Africa will form another era. It will be a work equally rich in beneficial results, and equally honorable to the philanthropy that secures its accomplishment.

The world has an interest in the civilization of Africa. The Christian, the philosopher, the statesman, the man of business, each has reasons to desire it. Each has reasons to desire the perfect exploration of its rivers, its lakes, its mountains, valleys and plains, its deserts, and its fertile regions; its geology, its botany, its natural history in all its branches; its tribes, nations and races of men; their number, character, government, laws and religion; their languages, and where they have any, their literature and

knowledge of useful arts; its actual and possible means, modes and channels of communication with each other and with the rest of mankind. No where else is there so rich a store of valuable information yet to be obtained. Of this, the world has long been aware; and hence the profuse expenditure of treasure and of life in attempts to explore Africa. A single college in Africa, endowed with one-tenth of the money that has been expended on a single expedition, would ensure its complete exploration. There, and in other institutions that would inevitably follow, would be raised up the men, instructed in every department of knowledge and born to the climate, who would make Africa as intelligible and as accessible as science has made America. Without a first college, this will never be.—By such an institution, and not without, can the science, literature and arts of civilization be naturalized in Africa. Thus only can they be made to take root there, and grow, and diffuse themselves through the continent, throwing it fully open to the enterprises of commerce, and the influences of a higher culture, a purer morality, and a holier faith.

In view of such considerations, the Trustees cannot doubt that the patrons of learning will sustain them in their attempt to plant the first college on the only continent which yet remains without one.

#### ACT OF INCORPORATION.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty.*

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SEC. 1. Simon Greenleaf, Geo,

N. Briggs, Joel Giles, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities, set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia, by the establishment and support of one or more seminaries of learning: and also, if necessary, to the training of proper instructors for the same, at the discretion of the Trustees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
March 18, 1850.

Passed to be enacted.

ENSIGN H. KELLOGG,  
Speaker.

IN SENATE, March 19, 1850.

Passed to be enacted.

MARSHALL P. WILDER,  
President.

Approved,

GEORGE N. BRIGGS.  
March 19, 1850.

*By-laws of the Trustees of Donations  
for Education in Liberia.*

### Article I.

The number of trustees shall not exceed seven.

### Article II.

The officers of the Corporation shall be a President and Treasurer, to be selected from the Trustees, and a Secretary. They shall be chosen by ballot, at each annual meeting, and shall hold their offices till others are chosen in their stead. Any vacancies occurring during the year may be filled at any regular meeting.

### Article III.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation, and he is authorized to direct special meetings to be called whenever he shall deem it expedient. In the absence of the President from any meeting, a President *pro tem.* shall be chosen.

### Article IV.

The Treasurer shall give bond with sureties, to be approved by the corporation, to secure the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall have the custody of the funds, deeds, contracts, and evidences of property belonging to the corporation. He shall expend the funds pursuant to votes of the corporation, or shall invest the same in such manner as they shall by vote authorize and direct; and any moneys which he may have on hand uninvested, shall be deposited in his name, as Treasurer, in some bank in the city of Boston.

### Article V.

The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Corporation, and keep a true record of all their votes and doings. He shall give notice of all meetings of the Corporation by a written or printed notice forwarded to each member, through the Post office, at least four days prior to the time of the meeting.

### Article VI.

There shall be stated meetings of the Corporation held on the third Wednesday in January, April, July, and October in each year, and at each meeting the record of the preceding meeting shall be read. The Secretary, or in his absence, any member of the corporation shall call special meetings when thereto required in writing by the President or any two members of the corporation. The stated meeting to be held



in the month of January in each year, shall be deemed the annual meeting, at which the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected.

*Article VII.*

Any alterations or amendments of the by-laws proposed at any meeting shall not be acted upon at the same, but the consideration thereof shall be postponed to some subsequent meeting. And in the notifications for such subsequent meeting, notice shall be given, that a proposition for modifying the by-laws will then be acted on. And such modification shall not then be adopted unless a majority of all the members of the Corporation shall be in favor of the same.

*Extract of a letter from His Excellency J. J. Roberts, President of the Republic of Liberia, to the Hon. S. Greenleaf, dated Sept. 30, 1850.*

I assure you, sir, I am truly delighted at the prospect of having permanently established in Liberia the means of education—a collegiate education. This subject, more than any other, for many years, has given me great concern. I have looked forward to the time, which will surely come, and which is rapidly approaching, when, annually, thousands from the States will be thrown into Liberia, without education, or any experience in matters pertaining to Government. Such a mass of ignorance flowing in upon us, without some restraining power—which power can only be created by the education of the youth of Liberia—would in all probability

prove most disastrous to our future hopes. Without education, we have no security for the perpetuity of our Government or our free institutions. An intelligent community only, can maintain a republican form of Government.

Nor is this all, when applied to Liberia. Africa abounds with wealth. Her natural resources—those of Western Africa—I believe are equal to any in the world. But how are they to be developed, unless the people are educated?

These thoughts have constantly occupied my mind, and have weighed heavily upon me. And for relief my eyes have been long turned towards the United States—towards New England, and Massachusetts in particular. I thank God I have not looked in vain. I consider a new era has dawned upon Liberia.

Your reasons for investing the funds of your corporation in the United States are good, and the expediency of your course is fully understood by the people here.

The Legislature of Liberia will, without doubt, grant a liberal charter, and suitable ground for such buildings as may be required for the proposed college. With regard to pecuniary aid by the Government here, towards the erection of buildings, I cannot hold out any great encouragement. The Government, however, will aid to the extent of its ability.

No apology was necessary, sir, with respect to the course you have adopted. It was the only one to ensure success.

**Liberia and Slavery.**

*Refutation of the charge of Lieutenant Forbes, of the British Navy.*

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colo-

nization Society, at the rooms of said Society, on the 1st of May, 1851, the attention of the Committee was called to a publication in the

newspapers, from a work recently published by Lieutenant Forbes, of the British Navy, entitled "Dahomey and the Dahomans," in which he states that "domestic slavery" exists in the Republic of Liberia, that the citizens of that Republic are largely engaged in the "buying and selling" of slaves, and that the Republic of Liberia "is in reality a new name and form for slavery in enslaved Africa." Whereupon, the Rev. J. S. Bacon, D. D., of the Executive Committee, and Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel, Recording Secretary of the American Colonization Society, were appointed a committee to investigate the subject, and to report at the next meeting of the Committee.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 12th of May, 1851, the Rev. Dr. Bacon presented the following Report, which was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published under the signatures of the Executive Committee:

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of certain statements which have recently appeared in the public prints, respecting the existence of slavery in the Republic of Liberia—said statements purporting to be from a book lately written by Lieutenant Forbes, of the British Navy—have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to offer the following Report:

That from all the evidence which they have been able to gather, from the abundant sources within their reach—

from public and private documents—from the statements, both verbal and written, of persons of the highest standing for intelligence, honor, and truthfulness, who have visited or resided in Liberia; and from the personal observations of one of the committee, (Dr. Lugenbeel,) who spent nearly six years in that country, in an official capacity, prior to 1850; during which time, he had the amplest opportunities for becoming fully acquainted with the condition of that Republic, and with the character and conduct of its citizens; they feel entire confidence in saying that the assertion of Lieutenant Forbes that slavery, or the buying and selling of slaves, exists in Liberia, is *utterly groundless*.

Whether the statements which he has made on this subject originated in ignorance, or prejudice, or in a willingness, from interested motives, to depreciate the Government and people of Liberia in the estimation of the British public, it is not for the Committee to determine: it is enough for them to be able to say—as they do from the fullest and most authentic information on the subject—that they are without the least foundation in truth.

If any formal refutation of this unjust and illiberal charge were needed, the Committee might refer to the fact, that all the slave factories or establishments which were formerly in full and successful operation within the territory now occupied by Liberia, have been broken up and destroyed. Previous to the settlement of the Colony at Cape Mesurado, the slave trade was extensively carried on in the immediate vicinity of the Cape, and at numerous other points along the coast now embraced within the limits of the Republic. At all of these places it has been utterly abolished:



not a vestige of it remains. \* This has been done through the agency, and by the efforts of the Liberians—in some instances by the force of arms, at the hazzard and expense of life—in others by the moral and social influence of the Liberian settlements in the neighborhood of the factories. It is true, that in some few cases, they have received important aid from the armed vessels on the coast, but the work has been mainly done by the Liberians themselves.

One of the fundamental principles of their constitution as a Colony—afterwards as a Commonwealth, and subsequently as a Republic—was, and now is, uncompromising hostility to the slave trade, both domestic and foreign. This they have always openly avowed; and the Committee feel authorized to say, there is abundant evidence to show that they have, at all times, and everywhere, carried out this principle to the fullest extent of their moral and physical power. Indeed, all the wars and skirmishes which they have had with the native tribes, have arisen from their determination to maintain this policy, at all hazzards, and to exterminate the traffic in slaves from every part of the territory over which they could claim jurisdiction. And in carrying out this determination, several of the citizens of Liberia have fallen, mortally wounded, in their contests with the natives: thus sealing with their blood their fidelity to this principle of their constitution.

The Committee would here remark, that, in breaking up these factories, many instances occurred in which considerable numbers of the miserable victims who had been destined for the slave ship, and the horrors of "the middle passage," were rescued by the Liberian autho-

rities, and placed under the protection of the Government of Liberia. They were treated with great kindness and hospitality by the people—were supplied with provisions, and received every attention which their necessities required. Those of adult age were immediately admitted to the rights of citizens, so far as they were capable of exercising them; and the children were committed to the care of respectable persons, under the customary legal forms of apprenticeship, until they should arrive at a suitable age for enjoying all the privileges of citizenship. Within four years from the time the colony was established, (in 1822,) more than two hundred of these captives were forcibly taken by the Liberians from the barracoons, near Monrovia. all of whom were liberated, and placed where they could enjoy the blessings of freedom. Some of these are still living, and with others of the same class, are occupying respectable positions in the Republic. Dr. Lugenbeel, while residing in Liberia, had personal knowledge of numbers of this class of persons; all of whom were enjoying the same privileges with emigrants from the United States—a large proportion of them members of Christian churches, or scholars in the Sabbath or day schools. During his residence there, about sixty captives were taken from slave factories at different places within recently purchased territory. One of these places was the famous New Cess, which had long been noted as one of the principal slave marts on the windward coast. With the aid generously afforded by the French war steamer *Espedon*, this establishment was taken by the Liberian forces, and entirely broken up. All the property belonging to the traders, who had prepared for the most determined resistance, was

destroyed, and forty slaves recaptured and set at liberty.

In forming treaties with the native tribes, the Liberian authorities have uniformly required a solemn written stipulation, prohibiting the parties from engaging in the slave trade, in any form, or under any circumstances whatever. More than forty such treaties have been made; and in this way, many of the tribes in the interior, who were formerly engaged in it, have been induced to abandon the trade altogether.

The groundlessness, as well as the reckless character, of the charge made by Lieutenant Forbes, will be apparent from a reference to the existing constitution and laws of the Republic of Liberia. The fourth section of the first article of the Constitution reads thus: "There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly." And at the first session of the Legislature, after the adoption of the Constitution, an act was passed, declaring the slave trade equivalent to *piracy*, and providing that any person who shall engage in "building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing or sending away any vessel, knowing, or intending that she shall be employed in such trade, or any way aiding or abetting therein, shall be deemed guilty of piracy, and shall suffer such pains and penalties as by law may be attached to the crime of piracy." The same act further provides that "No citizen of Liberia, or other person resident within the jurisdiction of the same, shall be permitted to act as agent, or enter into the employ or service of any person or persons engaged in the slave trade, or any person in the remotest

degree connected with them, under the penalty of indictment and being twelve months bound to hard labor in irons, or fined in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars."

Surely, in the face of such constitutional prohibitions and such penal laws, the Liberians must be possessed of uncommon hardihood to attempt to engage in the traffic, even if they had an inclination to do so, which the Committee feel the fullest confidence is not the fact; but, on the contrary, they are assured, from the most reliable sources, that such is the public sentiment universally prevailing among the citizens of the Republic, that the laws would be executed with rigor, wherever the crime was known to exist.

The Committee might protract this report by introducing testimony to almost any amount, both oral and written, from persons of the highest respectability, and of the amplest means for obtaining correct information, from having repeatedly visited or resided in Liberia, to establish the fact, that the citizens of that Republic are not only not engaged, either directly or indirectly, in the foreign slave trade, but that "domestic slavery", or "the buying and selling" of slaves among themselves, or for their own use, does not exist in Liberia; but they do not deem it necessary. They will content themselves with only two or three brief quotations; and, as this redoubtable charge came from across the water, they will confine their selections to officers of the British Navy, and those of higher rank, and of far better opportunities for obtaining correct information, than Lieutenant Forbes, who, as the committee are credibly informed, *was never at Monrovia*.

The first is from *Captain Irving*. In a letter to Dr. Hodgkin of Lon-

don, dated August 3, 1840, he says, "You ask me if they [the Liberians] aid in the slave trade? I assure you, no! and I am sure the colonists would feel themselves much hurt, should they know such a question could possibly arise in England. In my opinion, it is the best and safest plan for the extinction of the slave trade, and the civilization of Africa; for it is a well-known fact that wherever their flag flies, it is an eyesore to the slave dealers." The testimony of *Captain Herbert*, is as follows: "With regard to the present state of slave taking in the Colony of Liberia, I have never known one instance of a slave being owned or disposed of by a colonist. On the contrary, I have known them to render great facility to our cruisers there in taking vessels engaged in that nefarious traffic." *Captain Dunlop*, who had abundant opportunities for becoming acquainted with Liberia during the years 1848, '49 and '50, says: "I am perfectly satisfied no such thing as domestic slavery exists, in any shape, amongst the citizens of the Republic." The last which the committee propose to introduce, is from *Commodore Sir Charles Hotham*, Commander-in-chief of Her Britannic Majesty's squadron on the western coast of Africa, than whom the British pub-

lic certainly could ask no higher authority. In a letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated April 7, 1847, and published in the Parliamentary Returns, he says: "On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further that this establishment merits all the support we can give it; for it is only through their means that we can hope to improve the African race." Subsequently, (in 1849,) the same officer gave his testimony before the House of Lords, in the following language: "There is no necessity for the squadron watching the coast between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, as the Liberian Territory intervenes, and *there the slave trade has been extinguished.*"

ELISHA WHITTLESEY,  
MATTHEW ST. C. CLARKE,  
HARVEY LINDSLY,  
JOSEPH A. BRADLEY,  
A. O. DAYTON,  
J. S. BACON,  
WILLIAM GUNTON,

}  
Exe. Com. of  
Amer. Col. So'y.

### Progress of Colonization in the South.

WE are much gratified to learn, from various public prints in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, as well as from the letters of our intelligent and indefatigable agent, *Rev. J. Morris Pease*, who has been laboring very successfully in different parts of those States during the last six months, that a much greater in-

terest in the cause of African Colonization has been aroused in that section of our country, chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. Pease, whose eloquent addresses and stirring appeals have been listened to by thousands of persons, with marked attention and interest; many of whom probably heard from him, for



the first time, true and comprehensive statements of the real condition and relations of our enterprise; which, in some parts of the South, has been grossly misrepresented; but which, as the result of Mr. Pease's labors clearly shows, needs only to be fairly and justly exhibited, to elicit the decided approval and the hearty co-operation of all—both North and South—who desire the welfare of the African race.

To all the editors of newspapers in New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and elsewhere, who have kindly noticed the labors of our Agent, and to all who have generously aided the cause by their contributions through the hands of Mr. Pease, or by their kind attentions to that gentleman, we offer our grateful acknowledgments.

### List of Emigrants

*Sent to Liberia by the New York Colonization Society, in the brig Sea Mew, which sailed from New York, March 13, 1851.*

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	What Ch. member of	Born free or slave.	By whom emancipated.
<i>Williamsburg, N. Y.</i>							
1	Henry Williams,	46	Laborer,	read&write	Epis.,	free,	
2	Jane do.	39		do.	do.	do.	
3	Luther do.	17		do.		do.	
4	Samuel do.	15		do.		do.	
5	Peter do.	7		read.		do.	
6	Augustus do.	5				do.	
7	Eliza J. do. }	3				do.	
8	Jane M. do. }	3				do.	
9	Priscilla H. do.	1				do.	
10	Sarah C. Kissam,	13				do.	
<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>							
11	John Bostic,	45	Laborer,			slave,	Purchased himself.
12	Rosanna do.	45		read,		do.	Purchased herself.
13	Mary Jane do.	17		do.		free,	
14	Henry A. do.	15		read&write		do.	
15	Samuel do.	6				do.	

### Letter of the Rev. John Seys.

THE following interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Seys, first appeared in the Maryland Colonization Journal, in August last; and though we are late in giving it publicity in the Repository, yet in view of the important statements it contains—some of which have been copied in various newspapers, and all of which we believe to be true to the letter—

we doubt not it will be read with pleasure; and we feel satisfied that the statements contained in this letter, founded as they are on the personal observations of a gentlemen who spent many years in Liberia, and who is entitled to the utmost confidence, as a careful, candid, impartial, and intelligent observer, may be relied on in every particular.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

THE LINE OF STEAMERS TO AFRICA.

TO THE HONORABLE FREDERICK P. STANTON,

Chairman of "the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Joseph Bryan, of Alabama, for himself and his associates \* \* \* \* \* praying the establishment of a line of Steamers from the United States to the coast of Africa."

Sir,—I had the honor to receive from you a copy of the "Report of Naval Committee on establishing a line of Mail Steamships to the Western coast of Africa \* \* \* \* \*" with an appendix added by the American Colonization Society," and I take this public method not only of acknowledging its receipt, but of expressing my sense of the favor conferred upon me. I also resort thus to the pages of the Maryland State Colonization Journal, to record my full and entire concurrence with the sentiments expressed in that able document, *first*, because it is a duty, an imperative duty binding on all who have been in Liberia, and labored for its welfare, to raise their voices, however feeble, in the support of so great and so noble an enterprise as is contemplated in that report, and *secondly*, because I would invite public attention through you, Sir, as the Chairman of the well se-

lected Committee to whom the constitutionality and expediency of this great work have been referred, to the singularly correct view taken of the several points of immense importance, connected with Africa herself and the benefits to accrue to her children.

And first, I take the liberty of commenting on your description of the interior of Africa, in the immediate rear of Liberia. These are the words of the Committee:

THE LAND GENERALLY BECOMES MORE ELEVATED TOWARDS THE INTERIOR; AND IN SOME PLACES, WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF THE COAST, IT IS QUITE MOUNTAINOUS. IT IS DESIRABLE FOR THE COLONY TO BECOME POSSESSED OF THIS BACK COUNTRY AS IT IS MUCH HEALTHIER THAN THE COAST, AND WHEN THE EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES BECOMES EXTENSIVE, THE MOUNTAIN REGION WILL SOON BE OCCUPIED.

This is remarkably correct. It was my happiness to originate and supervise an exploring expedition in the months of February and March, 1844, which led me to penetrate at least, by careful admeasurement, to a distance of seventy-five miles from the coast. As the Superintendent at that time of the Missions of the M. E. Church in Western Africa, the object contemplated in the tour was, to explore the interior beyond the limits of the Colonial territory, and find out eligible spots for planting Mission stations among the natives.

This object was literally carried out, and during an absence of four weeks from Monrovia, and a circuitous route of 253 miles performed on foot, passing through some thirty native villages among the Goulahs, Deys, Queahs, and scattered Condoes, visiting towns where the face

of the white man had never been seen, and traversing an unoccupied and unbroken forest of 60 miles in extent, every opportunity was afforded of proving the correctness of your view.

Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour, I have not seen surpassed in either of the fifteen West India Islands which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola and the Virgin Islands. *It is an elevated, mountainous Country.* Ranges of mountains running most generally parallel with the line of coast—from North West to South East—rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands, and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, very steep acclivities—nothing like the bold, precipitous, mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of these mountains which gently slope down to the level country lying between them.

*It is a well watered country.* During the eight hours travel which we were frequently obliged to perform in a day, we never walked more than two hours, or two and a half at any one time, without coming up to some beautiful stream of cool, and very pure water, either a tributary of the noble St. Paul's, or some other of the many smaller rivers which intersect that African Canaan. And here it may be proper to add that my attention was directed to an examination of the adaptation of these streams to the purposes of machinery, sites for mills, &c., and I hesitate not to affirm that within the

Goulah country especially, any number of the most eligible situations may be found, where at any time during the year, good water power may be obtained, for any of the purposes which an enterprising community of agriculturists and mechanics may require. My journey was performed in the very middle of the dry season, and yet we found a plenty of water in the different streams.

*It is a well timbered land.* Through an extensive forest of scores of miles which lay in our return route, I was so struck with the gigantic trees of immense height which reared their towering heads, and united their luxuriant foliage in forming above us, one dense and rich canopy, that I called the attention of the colored Ministers of the Liberia Annual Conference who accompanied me, to this evidence of the richness of the country which God had given to the Africans, and to which their exiled brethren were invited by so many powerful considerations. I measured several trees and my journal kept at the time with scrupulous exactness, records 23, 24, 25 feet, as the circumference of many of them within 6 feet of the ground. Let me remark that the variety and superior quality of the wood found in these forests, and indeed all along the borders and around the settlements of Liberia, from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, or Maryland, cannot be excelled any where within the Torrid Zone. From a species of Poplar, soft, and adapted to all the purposes for which the white pine is used in America, up to the Teak, a variety of Mahogany, a beautiful species of Hickory very abundant at Cape Palmas, the Iron Wood, the Brimstone, susceptible of a polish for furniture of surpassing beauty, and many others, an



almost endless supply may be found. I have in my possession a little set of drawers made of the Brimstone wood by the *native boys* of the Manual Labor School of the M. E. Church, at White Plains, during its successful operation in 1843 and 4, that would vie with any thing of the kind in any country.

*It is an exceedingly fertile soil.*—The immense undergrowth of shrub and vine interwoven around the giants of the forest, so thick, so impenetrable, without much effort, and through which a foot-path only conducts the traveler, is the best proof of this. But the grains, roots, fruits, vines of the tropics, all concentrate here, and may be raised with a degree of comparative ease, a rapidity of growth, and an abundance almost incredible. I have stood erect under the branches of a cotton-tree in a Goulah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with bolls, and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken by their own weight, and found on measuring that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. On examining the staple, as the ripened bolls burst forth into maturity, it was found as good, and equal in the fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country. As to coffee, I will only borrow the words of the Report as a comment on themselves: "*Coffee, of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent.*" It is a country where *tobacco*, that great article of commerce, may be cultivated in any quantity and with great success.

*But the Region in the Vicinity of Liberia is one of great Mineral Wealth.*—This remains for science fully to develop, but we may confidently arrive at this conclusion from what has been discovered. Of the Gold Coast your Committee say

right when they assert that "*England has received altogether \$200,000,000 of gold from Africa. Liberia is adjacent to the Gold Coast.*" But what has America received? From my almost constant intercourse with a number of masters of American merchantmen, between the years 1834 and 1845 inclusive, I am personally acquainted with the fact that large amounts of gold dust have been brought to this country among their return cargoes. But I would speak of that which is better than gold—*iron*. And such is the purity of the iron ore obtained by the natives of Africa immediately in the vicinity of Liberia, and which they describe as being abundant, that they have no furnaces; they need none. All their rude agricultural and warlike instruments are made by them of ore, so pure, that when heated, it becomes at once sufficiently malleable to admit of being wrought into any shape or form. They make knives, bill-hooks, war-cutlasses, spears, axes, hoes, &c., out of this ore without the process of smelting. I have examined large specimens, and never saw any thing superior, not even in Salisbury, Connecticut.

But I dare not trust myself to *allude* merely, to *all* those points contained in the Report of your Committee bearing practically upon Africa. Should I do this I would detect myself in writing a review of the work, a matter uncalled for, and in me entirely unwarrantable; but I would take the liberty of adverting to one particular point in my estimation of incalculable advantage in the proposed scheme.

I will preface my remarks here by calling attention to the words of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT in his letter to the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, dated May, 1849, and contained in the Appendix added by

the American Colonization Society to the Report of the Naval Committee. Mr. Everett says:

*"It is unfortunate, for the cause of Colonization, that it has been considered mainly in direct connection with the condition of the descendants of Africa in this country. But great as this object is, it seems to me subordinate to a direct operation upon Africa itself; the regeneration of which, I cannot but think, is the path appointed by Providence for the elevation of the descendants of Africa THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."*

Now, your committee say of the steamships: "ONE WILL LEAVE NEW ORLEANS EVERY THREE MONTHS WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT ANY OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS." I am a native of the West Indies. With the whole subject of West India slavery, as it existed before the emancipation bill was passed in England, and with all its ramifications, I am sensitively familiar. With the condition of my native islands since the freedom of the blacks—the relative condition of the recently emancipated on the one hand—the residence among them of those who were once masters and owners on the other hand—and in the centre an intermediate class of free persons of color who were never slaves, very many of whom are of *mixed blood*, with all this I see, even there in the highly favored West Indies, a state of things so unpromising in its aspects, so tending to an issue, at once to be deprecated, that I feel in my heart, repeat with my lips, and would have engraven on every intelligent mind, in the most indelible characters, the words of the great statesman of Kentucky: NO OTHER SPOT ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE COULD THE FREE COLORED PEOPLE BE SENT WITH SO MUCH PROPRIETY AS TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.

These steamers will bring Africa in contact with the West Indies. Men of color, of classical education, and there are very many such, will be led to go to see "this great thing which has come to pass in their day!" A Republic has grown up in 28 years, grown up since they were children—and a Republic of men of their own complexion. "THE PRESIDENT AND ALL THE OFFICIALS—COLORED MEN. FLOURISHING TOWNS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—PRINTING PRESSES." Not at St. Domingo with its civil wars, its demoralizing state of society, its vices—but LIBERIA—a band of brethren—where religion is the watchword, and vice and immorality are frowned away by the good and the pious. LIBERIA, where more than one-fifth of the entire population are members of the Christian church—trying to "live righteously, soberly, and godly in this present world."

These West Indians will return to their Island and say, "The half has never been told us," and the news will spread from Tobago to Jamaica, that a spot of earth had at last been found where the descendants of Ethiopia educated in all the arts and sciences, and possessing the refinements of the white man, can go, and carry with them the virtues, the intelligence of the white man, spreading civilization, science and Christianity all around them, and at the same time effectually escape from that "prejudice which is nature with us."

The West Indians will emigrate to Liberia. They will crowd your steamers. They will take with them intelligence, wealth, and a perfect knowledge at once of the agriculture of the country. They will clothe the hill-side and the vale with fields upon fields of the sugar-cane, a plant indigenous to Africa, and where from



my own experience, and that of the late Gov. Buchanan, President Roberts, and others, it grows most luxuriantly, and can be easily cultivated. Can we look at the probable result of introducing into Liberia, and settling throughout her territory, and in the beautiful country beyond it, thus increasing that territory, a thousand families of West Indians of color, emigrating from islands only two to eight degrees north of their fatherland, and thereby being exempted from that tedious process of acclimation which all others have to encounter—can we look at this picture without the most intense interest in its final completion? Can we not heartily endorse the words of a distinguished British Reviewer and say: "The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa; a greater event, probably, in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World."

Such an emigration will wake up the drowsy senses of the thousands of our colored men in America who are content now with the situations they occupy. They will see that British, and French, and Danish subjects are availing themselves of American philanthropy to aid them cheaply, swiftly, and comfortably to go the land of their ancestors. And when they see this they will no longer need to be urged or coaxed to go. They will not wait to test the possibility of their being at last coerced to go. But in crowds will they rush to our Atlantic cities, and ask to be conveyed to the land of promise.

Every citizen of these United States should pray Congress to grant

the memorial of JUDGE BRYAN and his associates, and carry into effect the line of steamers. The language of Mr. Jefferson in 1811, has lost none of its truthfulness and force in 40 years: "NOTHING IS MORE TO BE WISHED THAN THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD THEMSELVES UNDERTAKE TO MAKE SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT ON THE COAST OF AFRICA."

The colored race out of Africa are away from home. They must go to Liberia to see their fellows enjoying independence, to see the black man in his glory. *Here*, they must be continually exposed to an increasing, mighty, overwhelming flood. *There*, on every hand, a Mount Arrarat is seen on which they may rest and be happy. Let these steamers, like so many arks, be provided for them, and the God of Ham as well as of Japhet will shut them in, and guide them safely above all the waves of prejudice, and bear them to a better country. And from thence shall the sound of their voice be heard "in every land where they have been put to shame," crying, "*Arise—for we have seen the land, and, behold, it is very good: and are ye still? be not slothful to go, and to enter to possess the land. When ye go, ye shall come unto a people secure, and to a large land: For God hath given it unto your hands; a place where there is no want of anything that is in the earth.*"

With many apologies for the liberty I have taken, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

JOHN SEYS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15, 1850.

#### Items from the Liberia Herald.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We are pleased to witness the spirit of improvement among our fellow-citizens, which is

everywhere manifesting itself. During the past year several substantial buildings have been erected in this

town; others are now in the course of erection, and old buildings are being enlarged and repaired. The same may be said of the settlements in the interior. One would scarcely credit the animation observable along the banks of the St. Paul—the hum and bustle at the several brick-yards. The sound of the saw and hammer—and the chattering of the little urchins as they ply the hoe in their small patches of potatoes and cassadas on the banks of the river. Go ahead, we are glad to see it.

**ANNIVERSARY.**—The anniversary of the Ladies L. Literary Institute, was held in the Senate Chamber last evening. At an early hour a highly respectable company assembled to witness the exercises. We had the good fortune to be present, and do, unhesitatingly say that the arrangements were most admirable. The music was good, the address by Rev. A. W. Hanson, was pronounced in his happiest style, and the rehearsal of several original pieces, by the members of the Institute was most excellent. During the evening, refreshments were served to the guests—this arrangement we liked particularly well.

Moved by a commendable spirit of benevolence, the members of the Institute determined to turn the anniversary to good account by charging a small admission fee; and, after

deducting the expenses of fitting up the room, &c., to pay over the balance of the proceeds to the committee in aid of the erection of the M. E. Church in this place—though many of them are not members of said church. In view of the liberality of the ladies—for they might have put the proceeds in their own treasury—we regret to learn that they feel somewhat aggrieved at the little interest manifested by some of the members of the conference, now in session, in furthering the object of their effort.

We throw out this hint, in the hope that suitable explanations, if necessary, may be made to the ladies.

**SLAVER AGAIN.**—News reached here, a day or two ago, that a slave schooner ran in near the coast, a little above Gallinas, eight or ten days since, and communicated with the shore.

Rumor has it that an arrangement was made with some chief in that neighborhood, for a hundred slaves, and that in about two weeks hence, the vessel is to run in to receive them.

The authorities here are on the look out, and have also communicated with the British squadron on the subject.

Should the report be true—we predict that the fellow will be nabbed.

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

*From the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1851.*

MASSACHUSETTS.  
Boston—From T. S. . . . . 3 00  
CONNECTICUT.  
By Rev. John Orcutt:—  
Willimantic—John Tracy, C. H.  
Danison, L. & M. Page, J. H.  
Work, each \$2; Rev. S. G.  
Willard, S. Lee, L. Chase,  
Gen. Baldwin, W. H. Hosmer,

J. A. Watson, Miss M. D.  
Hosmer, C. W. Turner, M.  
Harris, each \$1; A. Tarbox,  
Mrs. James Hosmer, S. H.  
Kimbel, W. R. Storrs, G. W.  
Manahan, each 50 cents; Wm.  
Buell, Mrs. Ann Taylor, Chas.  
Lyon, Mrs. Mary Manahan,  
W. Clark, Miss M. A. Bal-

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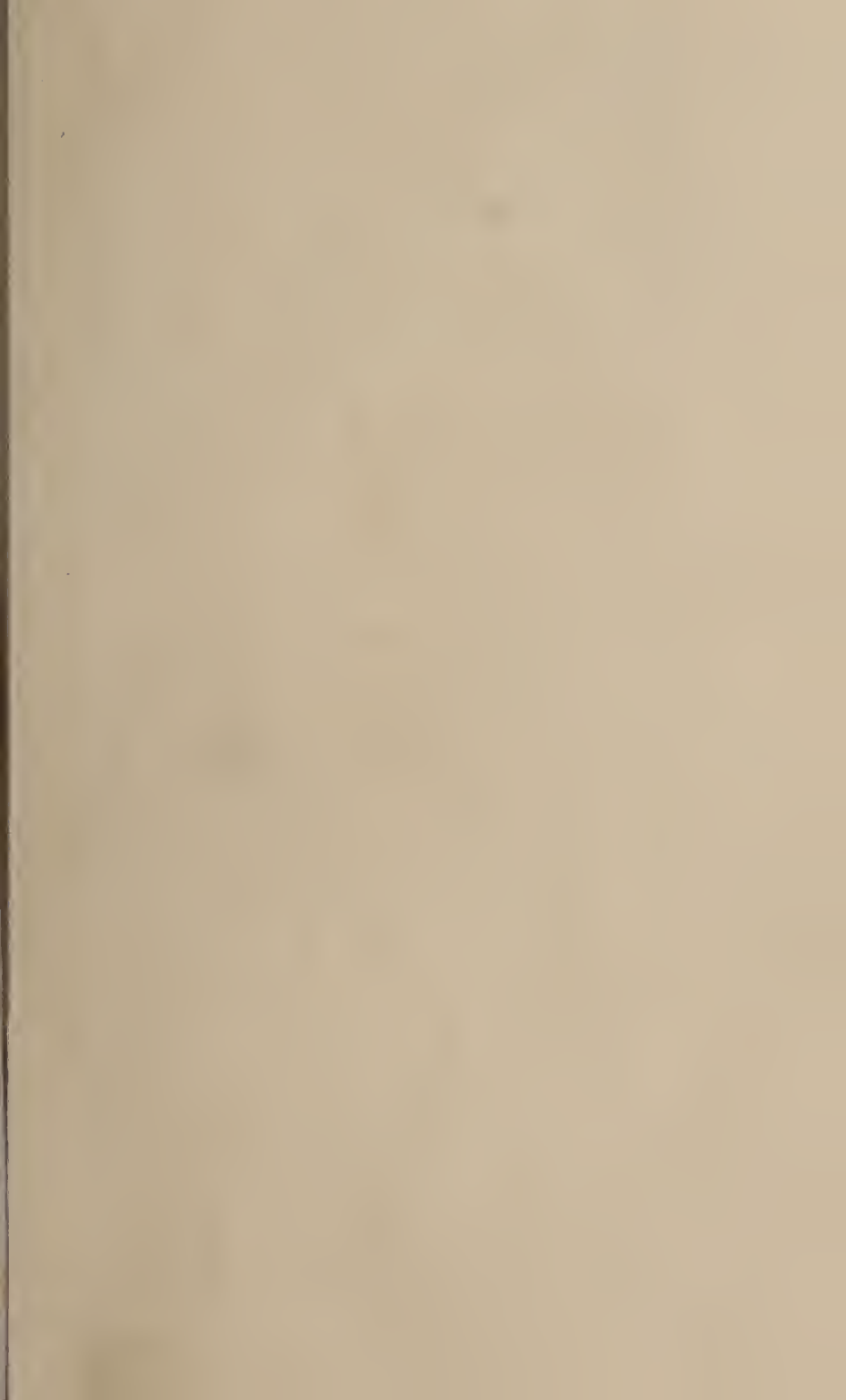
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